

Backup 10 crossings to establish history. Look at 20 + 10 crossings. For each crossing:

$\langle n \rangle = 18$ minbias events, pick n out of Gaussian

$dy = 0.087$ “square” tower in $d\eta \times d\phi$

**$P =$ prob to have minbias particle in tower
 $\sim \rho n dy (dy/2\pi)$, $\rho = 8$ particles/unit y .**

For $n = 18$ and $dy=0.0875$, $P = 0.17$.

If particle is in tower it deposits $E_t \sim 0.75$ GeV

Shaping time of RC-CR preamp = τ . Energy deposited in time as $(t/\tau)\exp(-t/\tau)$.

$E_t = 5$ GeV signal studied. Begins in crossing 12.

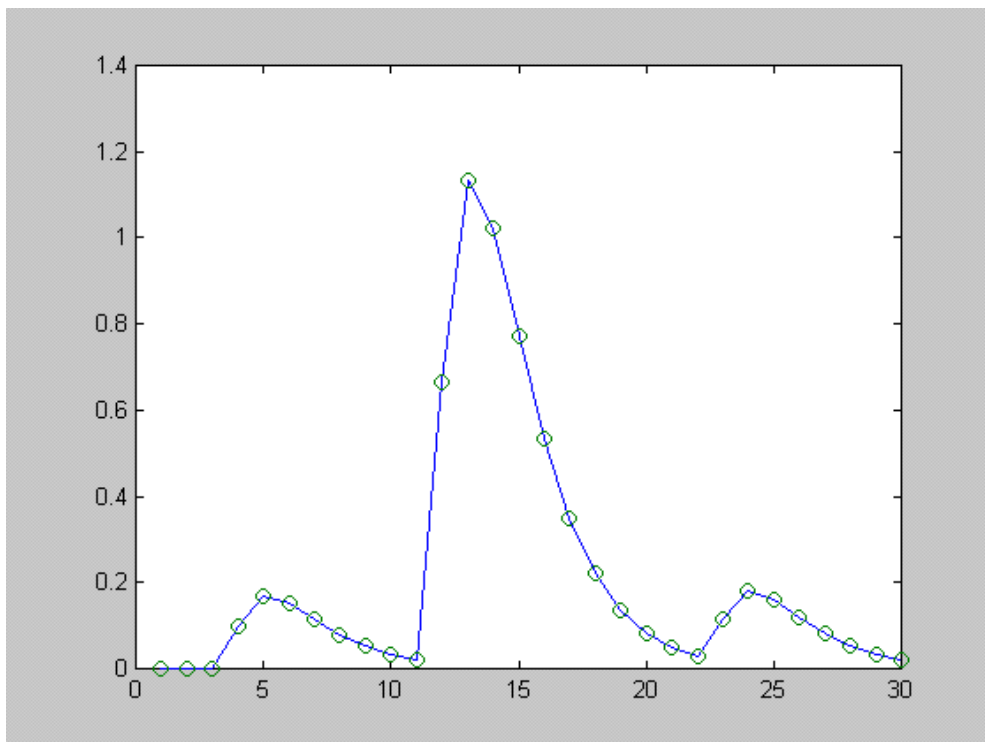
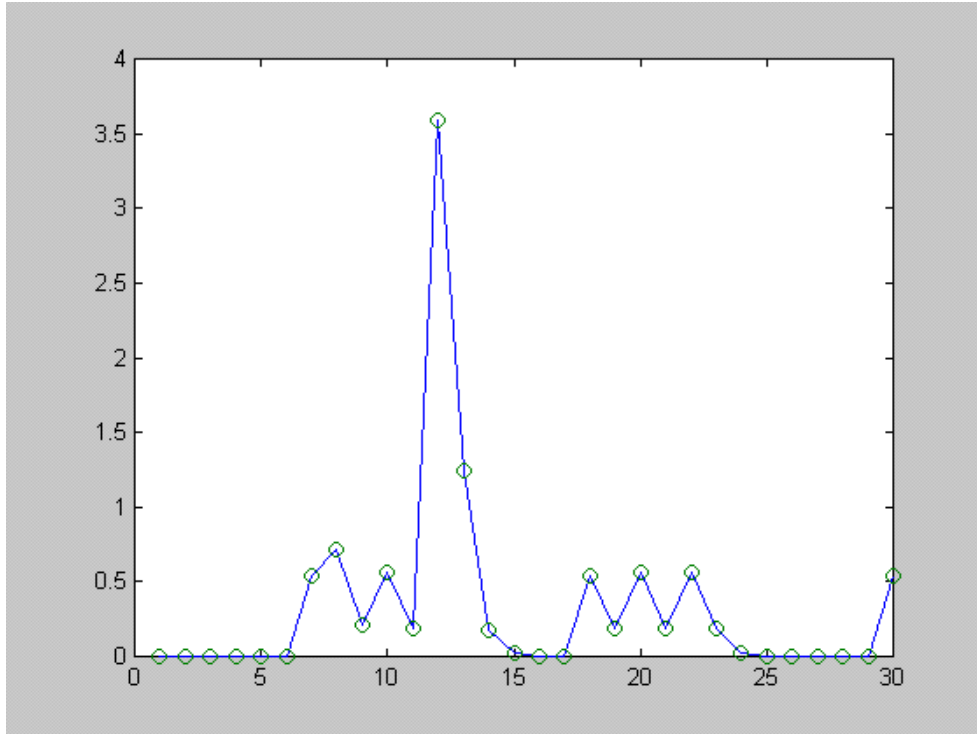
Pileup \sim Pedestal Noise, independent of E_t

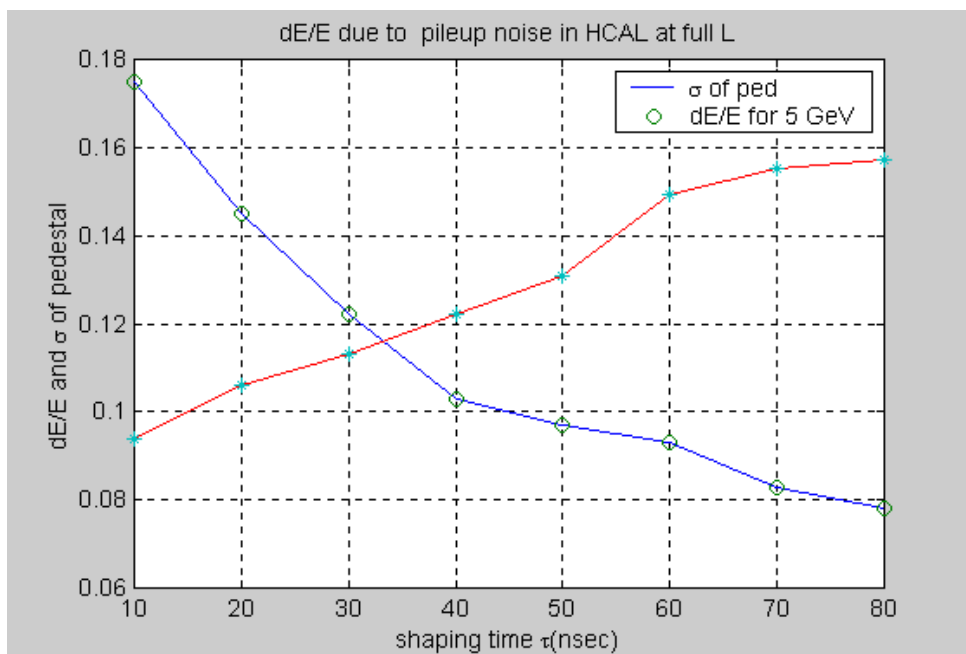
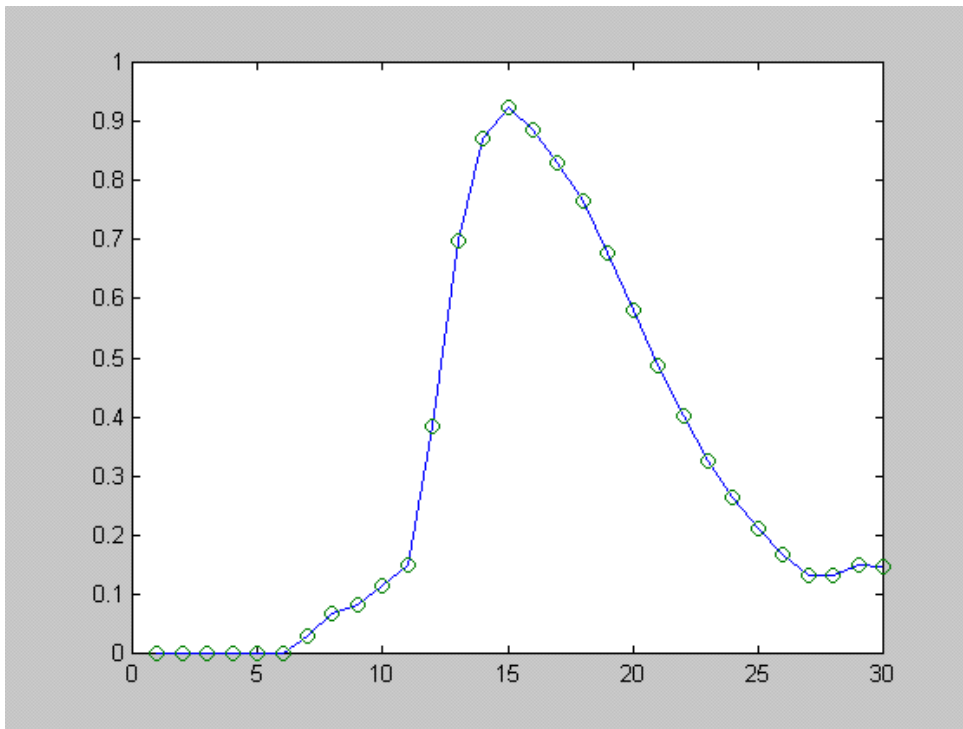
Use 2 crossings (10 + 11) to estimate pedestal

Ped is independent of shaping time. It is $\sim P * E_t = 0.75$ GeV or 128 MeV.

Use $\sim 3\tau/25$ nsec crossings, ped subtracted, to estimate E_t . Rms of ped is $\sim \text{ped}/\sqrt{\# \text{ crossings used}}$

Tau = 10, 40 , 80 nsec uses 2, 5, 10 crossings to estimate energy.





The energy error due to pileup noise is $\sim (\# \text{ crossings used}) * \text{rms ped}$. For shaping times from 10 to 80 nsec that error estimate ranges from 350 to 780 MeV while dE ranges from 470 to 786 MeV.

The HCAL energy response has a 100% stochastic coefficient, a 5% constant term and at least 3 noise terms – front end series, front end parallel and pileup.
 $dE/E \sim 1.0/\sqrt{E} + 0.05 + 2(\text{GeV} * \text{nsec})/[E * \tau] +$
 $(\text{parallel}) + 0.24 \text{ GeV} * [\tau^{1/4}]/E$

Series noise is $\sim 2000 \text{ e}$ for 20 nsec shaping time. For 10 pe/GeV this is 100 MeV. For $E_t = 5 \text{ GeV}$ the front end series noise is 2%, scaling as $1/\tau$.

The pileup noise varies slowly with τ . The pedestal is \sim independent of τ . However the rms of the pedestal decreases with τ , as seen in the plots for $\tau = 10, 40, 80$ nsec shown above. Thus, pileup noise varies quite slowly with shaping time, roughly as the $1/4$ power, and therefore the optimal choice of shaping time may be driven by front end noise issues. n.b. the calorimeter constant term is 5% and the stochastic coefficient is 100% which sets a lower limit on the physical energy resolution.

